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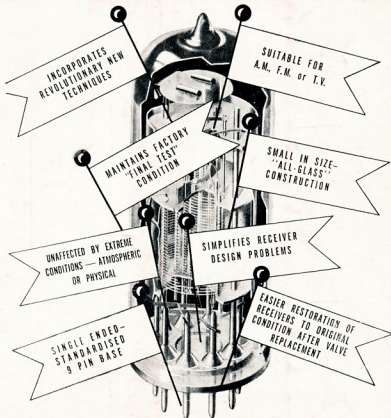
JOURNAL OF  
THE WIRELESS  
INSTITUTE OF  
AUSTRALIA

For the Experimenter  
and Radio Enthusiast



9<sub>D.</sub>

Registered at G.P.O., Melbourne, for  
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Law Court Chambers, 191 Queen Street,  
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Telephone: MU 5154.

**PRINTERS:**

"RICHMOND CHRONICLE."  
Shakespeare St., Richmond, E.1.  
Telephone: JB 2419.

MSS. and Magazine Correspondence should be forwarded to the Editor, "Amateur Radio," Law Court Chambers, 191 Queen St., Melbourne, C.1, on or before the 8th of each month.

Subscription rate in Australia is 9/- per annum, in advance (post paid) and A10/6 in all other countries.

Wireless Institute of Australia  
(Victorian Division) Rooms' Telephone is FJ 6997.

**EDITORIAL**

The story has been heard many times dealing with a situation where in the largest diesel engine in the world had come to a stop, tying up a large factory. Expert engineers with all kinds of paraphernalia were called in, but they all failed to get the huge machine working again. Finally the frantic management heard of an obscure expert living across the other side of the continent. They called him up, offered him anything so long as he could help them start their engine, and even sent an aeroplane to bring him over. When he arrived, an inconspicuous little man in overalls, he was effusively greeted by the officials of the factory and escorted to the location of the engine. The engineer of the plant described the symptoms to the little man, to which he listened attentively before asking, "Has anyone got a ballpeen hammer?" The hammer was produced and the little man climbed quickly up the various ladders leading to the top of the mammoth engine and disappeared into the top section of its structure. He was heard to strike a few rapid but powerful blows with the hammer. Then he re-appeared, climbed down the ladders and said, "Now try her." To the management's intense relief the great machine started instantly and ran perfectly. The officials wrung the little man's hand, praised his ability, and told him to send in his bill.

When the bill arrived a week or two later, it was for £1,000, which caused a mild explosion on the part of the financial manager of the factory. His previous worries and troubles with the engine quite forgotten. He called the little man up on the phone, told him he was a racketeer, that the bill was outrageous, that he would not accept the account unitemised, that his Company's policy was for any account above

£100 to be itemised and he defied the little man to itemise this one. "Why," he said, "all you did was to go up there and hammer and that was not worth more than £1. If you can itemise that bill to amount to £1,000, I'll pay it; otherwise I won't!"

So the expert itemised his bill, and this is the way it read: For hammering, £1, for knowing where to hammer, £999, total £1,000.

History has it that the little man received payment. You have probably heard the story before, for it has been related many times all over the world. But the point of the story is that what made him an expert was that he knew precisely where to hammer. That took some knowing. That's what set him apart from the pseudo-experts who tried and failed. He didn't flounder nor did he try things blindly. He understood engines and saw clearly that the trouble could only be one thing so he went right there and fixed it immediately. That ability was the hallmark of the expert—knowing where to hammer.

It's the same way in radio. Most of us Amateurs don't know how to locate troubles quickly, nor how to engineer our apparatus properly in the first place—because we haven't acquired a really sound practical and theoretical understanding of radio. Or those of us who perhaps once did understand basic theory and were capable of sound engineering practice have not bothered to revise our knowledge because we have been too busy operating. We've always promised ourselves that some day we'd take time off to start again at the beginning and really digest that basic theory. Perhaps it's a good time to start if we want to keep up with our rapidly expanding scientific hobby. Time and tide waits for no man!

—FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

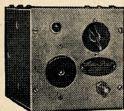
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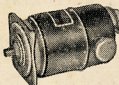
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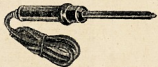
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# A Simple Transmitter For The 50 Mc. Band

BY Q. N. PORTER,\* VK3IM

The transmitter to be described here is one that has been successfully used by the writer for about two years and is suitable for power inputs of between 10 and 25 watts, depending on the power supply and modulation equipment available.

As will be seen from the circuit diagram, the transmitter is a four-stage crystal controlled job and uses gear that is readily procurable, the tubes all being types obtainable very cheaply from disposals.

The first stage is an EF50 triode c.o. using a crystal in the range 6.25 to 6.75 Mc., and doubling in the plate circuit to 12.5 Mc. The second stage uses another EF50 as a doubler from 12.5 to 25 Mc., and this drives a 6V8GT as a doubler from 25 to 50 Mc., which in turn drives an RK34 dual v.h.f. triode, or a pair of 7193s, as a straight final on 50 Mc.

The construction of the first three stages of the rig is quite straightforward and no difficulties should be encountered here. Of course all leads carrying r.f. should be kept as short as possible, and it is advisable to use mica condensers as r.f. by-passes, particularly on the 25 and 50 Mc. stages.

The coils for the c.o. and first doubler stages are wound with 18 s.w.g. wire on  $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter formers and this wire is heavy enough to allow the coils to be wired across their tuning condensers without any other support.

The plate coil of the 6V8GT doubler is air wound using 14 s.w.g. wire and is also connected directly across its tuning condenser.

If an RK34 is used as a final, it should be mounted horizontally, a small right angle bracket being made from aluminium to hold the socket. The grid coil is then air wound and connected between the appropriate socket pins, then the 3 to 30 pF. trimmer is wired in parallel with this coil using heavy wires to hold it in position; this form of construction proves quite satisfactory and, of course, gives the lowest losses.

The grid coil is link coupled to the plate coil of the 6V8GT doubler, and the links consist in the writer's case of two turns of Nylax insulated wire at each end of a 10 inch length of 300 ohm ribbon. The spacing between the turns of the doubler plate and p.a. grid coil is such that the links are gripped quite firmly in each coil and no further support is required. If the constructor is fussy, insulating blocks can be built up to hold swinging links at each end of the length of 300 ohm line.

The plate tuned circuit of the RK34 consists of a split stator condenser of approximately 20 pF. per section capacity, which was made by split statoring a 50 pF. midget condenser. The plate spacing was not increased, and no trouble with arcing has been experienced at up to 25 watts input, so any similar home-made condenser, or one of the Eddystone 25 pF. per section split stators should prove quite satisfactory

Judging by the large number of cross-town QSOs that take place on the 7 and 14 Mc. bands, often under conditions of heavy interference and/or static, many of the active Amateurs are ignorant of the fact that we have a band 4 Mc. wide at 50 Mc., which is ideal for local work up to 50 miles or so, at any time, and with the better located stations having regular contacts at distances in excess of 100 miles.

There is also the added attraction of fairly regular DX contacts to various parts of VK and ZL over the summer months and occasionally at other times during the year.

All this makes six metres quite an ideal band and, added to this, the gear used is quite simple, being no more difficult to construct and get going than that for 28 Mc.

here. Once again the coil is air wound with 14 s.w.g. wire, and connected between the fixed plates of the condenser. The plate caps of the tube are connected to the condenser by clips and short leads (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long).

The neutralising condensers used are the small 25 pF. (max.) concentric cylinder Eddystone units, and are mounted on small aluminium brackets about half way along the length of the tube. Due to the length of the RK34, the leads to the neutralising condensers are necessarily rather long, but this seems to have no adverse effect on the performance.

If a pair of 7193s is to be used as a final, the construction is necessarily somewhat different, as the 7193s have the grid and plate both connected to top caps. The tubes should be mounted vertically with the bases fairly close together, say  $\frac{1}{2}$ " between the two socket holes in the chassis. The sockets should be oriented so that the grid and plate caps of the two tubes are the same dis-

tance apart. This is done so the grid circuit may be mounted on one side of the tubes and the plate circuit on the other.

It is not wise to mount condensers, coils, etc., directly onto the grid clips as the strain may possibly break the glass, so the grid coil and condenser should be mounted on a piece of insulating material held near the grid clips by a bracket bolted to the chassis. The plate circuit is the same as in the case of the RK34. The neutralising condensers are mounted beside the tubes and of course shorter leads are possible than with the RK34 final. However, a difficulty arises if the Eddystone condensers used with the RK34 are used with the 7193s, as their grid to plate capacitance is 3.2 pF., while the maximum capacity of the condensers is 2.5 pF. In the writer's case this was overcome by connecting small condensers made from 1" by  $\frac{1}{4}$ " copper tabs  $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart across the contacts of the neutralising condensers. This adds another 1 pF. or so and allows neutralisation to be carried out. Of course, less clumsy method is to use a different type of condenser which will give the correct capacity.

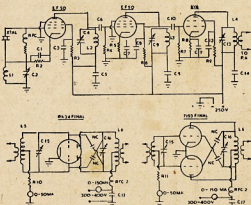
## ADJUSTMENTS

In the writer's case the only circuits which are permanently metered are the grid and plate of the final. Of course this may be varied and metering can be arranged for all stages if so desired; in any case, the plate and grid currents of the first three stages should be checked when the transmitter is first put in to operation.

At first h.t. should be applied only to the c.o., its plate and screen current should be approx. 12 Ma. with a slight dip at resonance. There should be enough r.f. present to light up a 6 volt 40 Ma. globe connected to a link to full 40 Ma. globe and 1.5 to 2 Ma. grid current should flow through the next stage grid resistor. If the same size coils and condensers are used as in the writer's case, resonance should occur with the con-

## PARTS LIST

- R1, R4—50,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt.
- R2, R5—500 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt.
- R3, R6—10,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt.
- R7—100,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt.
- R8—300 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt.
- R9, R11—10,000 ohms, 1 watt.
- R10—2,500 ohms, 2 watts.
- C1, C3, C5, C7, C8—0.01 uF.
- C2—100 pF. midget variable.
- C4—50 pF. midget variable.
- C6, C10—50 pF. mica.
- C9, C13, C15—15 pF. mid. var.
- C11, C12, C14—0.001 uF. mica.
- C15—3-30 pF. trimmer.
- C16—20 or 25 pF. per section split stator.
- N.C.—Neutralising cond. see text.
- RFC1—2.5 mH. R.F. choke.
- RFC2—30 turns 26 s.w.g. on  $\frac{1}{4}$ " former.



\*51 Pakington Street, Kew, Victoria.

denser approximately one-quarter in mesh.

The second EF50 should now have its h.t. applied and should be checked in the same manner. Its plate and screen current should be the same as before and the grid current flowing through the grid resistor of the 6V6GT should be approximately 1.5 Ma. In this case the writer's condenser is also about one-quarter in mesh.

The h.t. should be now applied to the 6V6GT, plate current here will be 40 to 50 Ma, dipping to about 25 Ma, which occurs with the condenser about one-third in mesh. There will be a large amount of r.f. present so be careful not to burn out the 40 Ma. bulb if it is still being used for checking.

If the constructor has struck no troubles, the exciter should now be working well and giving out plenty of r.f. on 50 Mc., but if any stage does not tune it may be necessary to remove or add on a turn or two. If a wide range absorption wave meter is available it is helpful in making sure a stage is not tripling when it should be doubling. It is a good idea in any case to make up an absorption meter for 50 Mc. for, if the last stage is on frequency you can be pretty sure that the right harmonics have been selected in the previous ones. Any local 50 Mc. operator will be ready to help in calibrating a wave meter, or if you live in the country it can be posted down to the V.H.F. Group in your State for calibration.

With the exciter operating satisfactorily, the links should be inserted into the 6V6GT plate coil and final grid coil and the final grid circuit tuned for maximum grid current. If the RK34 is being used this current should be approximately 20 Ma. and with the 7193s 8 to 10 Ma. Do not be frightened by these seemingly high currents, they are quite easily obtained and no difficulty should be encountered here. Some adjustment to the links may be necessary and the positions for best grid current are easily determined by experiment.

When the grid current is up to the correct value, the final should be neutralised by adjusting the condensers until there is no change in grid current when the plate tank is tuned through resonance, no plate voltage is on the p.a. at this stage of course. Once this has been achieved, voltage can be applied to the p.a.; the off-resonance current will be 80 to 120 Ma., depending whether 7193s or an RK34 is being used, and should dip to a value between 10 and 20 Ma. on resonance. This is assuming a plate voltage of about 300. The 7193s should not be loaded by the antenna to more than 60 Ma. and the RK34 to more than 80 Ma. The plate voltage can be higher than 300 and up to 400 has been used with both finals without

causing the tubes any distress. This will allow inputs of up to 24 watts with the 7193s, and 32 watts with the RK34 to be used.

#### ALTERNATIVE TUBES

RL7s can be used in place of the EF50s to give identical results, although it must be remembered that the socket connections are different, the RL7 having several connections to the cathode.

1852s, 6SH7s, and even 6SK7s will probably give just as good results as the EF50s, although they have not been tried by the writer.

In place of 7193s a pair of CV6s or HY615s can be used, but they should not be used with a plate voltage of above 300 and should not be loaded to more than 15 watts input.

#### USE OF 8 Mc. CRYSTALS

If the only crystals available are in the 8.333 to 9 Mc. region the best plan is to omit the EF50 doubler and use the triet as a tripler, giving output on 25 Mc. and then doubling in the 6V6GT as before.

#### COIL DETAILS

- L1—14 turns 18 s.w.g. enamel on 1" diam. former, close wound.
- L2—16 turns 18 s.w.g. enamel on 1" diam. former, spaced diameter of wire.
- L3—Same as L2, but 8 turns only.
- L4—4½ turns 14 s.w.g., 1" diam., 1" long, air wound.
- L5—7 turns 14 s.w.g., 1" diam., 1" long, air wound.
- L6—9 turns 14 s.w.g., 1" diam., 1¼" long, air wound.

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PT1371-8 Power Transformer, 1000v.-CT-1000v., 850v.-850v., 750v.-750v., 600v.-600v., 500v.-500v., inc. tax £7-0-10.  
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# What Is Its Inductance?

## An Accurate and Cheap Inductance Bridge

BY E. E. CORNELIUS,\* A.M.I.R.E. (VK6EC)

Most Amateurs, at one time or another, have been posed the problem in the title. Few of us have access to means of measuring inductance, and even more rarely is that means in the shack. The filters in a projected s.s.c. transmitter required several accurate inductors and capacitors. Means of measuring capacitance was available, but the inductors were beyond me.

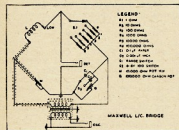
Investigation of the possibilities of a bridge led to the decision to make one. The total cost, when finished, with all new parts, was less than £3. Since using it for the filters, it has been handy in a dozen ways. For example, a set of 12 coils, for a tuned v.t.v.m.—30 Kc. to 30 Mc. was made up, using the bridge. After assembly, only two needed further trimming, and these were existing coils put in unmodified, on the principle that they might be "near enough." The bridge saved hours on this job alone.

The accessories needed are a source of tone of about 1,000 cycles, and headphones. It will measure Q from 0 to 60 as accurately as you know your frequency, and L as accurately as its range standard capacitors and multipliers. Its range is—

100 henries to 100 uH.—highly accurate.

100 uH. to 0.1 uH.—less accurately.

With the aid of an amplifier for your headphones, this latter range will be as accurate as the other, as the sensitivity of the bridge falls off at very low inductances. To give an example of its capabilities I have measured the inductance of a loop of wire 4" long.



The circuit needs no comment, but some comment on components may help.

### COMPONENTS AND CALIBRATION

**Multiplier Potentiometer (M).—**A 10,000 ohm Marquis MDC7 wire wound pot. was found most suitable, and the scale can be precalibrated 0-10 with an ohmmeter, such that:—

Resistance = 100 ohms, dial reads 0.1  
1000 " " " 1.0  
2000 " " " 2.0  
10,000 " " " 10.0

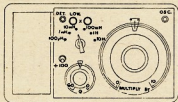
The dial is direct drive, being a transcription disc cut to 6" diameter and

fixed to an old 4" Emmco knob. Calibrated in white ink with a "Stylon" cursor.

**Range Switch (R).—**These resistors are 1, 10, 100, etc. ohms, carbon or wire wound, and the switch is calibrated so that:—

1 ohm = 100 uH.  
10 " = 1 mH.  
100 " = 10 mH.  
1,000 " = 100 mH.  
10,000 " = 1 H.  
100,000 " = 10 H.

These are independent of frequency as L = CRM (Henries, Farads, Ohms) so that the inductance reading of the bridge is independent of frequency.



**Q Potentiometer (Rq).—**This is a standard 0.1 meg. carbon pot, logarithmic. This helps to spread the scale. It is calibrated at 1,000 cycles, such that:—

Q	R (ohms)	Q	R (ohms)
0.1	159	4.0	6370
0.2	318	5.0	7960
0.3	477	6.0	9560
0.4	637	7.0	11200
0.5	796	8.0	12700
0.6	956	9.0	14300
0.7	1120	10	15900
0.8	1270	20	31800
0.9	1430	30	47700
1.0	1590	40	63700
2.0	3180	50	79600
3.0	4770	60	95600

These readings are frequency dependent, as

$$Q = 2\pi fCsRq$$

where Cs is the standard capacitor, and Rq is the Q dial pot. resistance.

For frequencies other than 1,000 cycles, multiply Q by frequency in Kc. The pot. can be calibrated by ohmmeter as was the range pot.

**Capacitor Standards (C).—**The main standard is a 0.1 uF, paper capacitor, and on the + 100 position, a 0.001 uF, mica is switched in its place.

**N.B.**—When on + 100, divide all readings (Q as well) by 100. This reduces the Q range to 0-0.6, but at 1,000 cycles, and inductances less than 100 uH, the apparent Q, taking all bridge losses into account, is always less than unity.

**Bridge Transformer.**—For rough measurements no transformer is necessary, as long as the oscillator output is above earth, but the null is broad. Depending on the output characteristics of your source of tone, fairly large errors can be caused.

An old audio transformer is better than none, but the multiple shielded bridge transformer to be described is surprisingly easy to make, and almost completely eliminates errors, and makes the null sharp and definite.

**Core.**—Use that from an old audio transformer, about 1" x 1" leg section, but with a reasonably large window area. Usually speaker transformers have too small a window.

**Primary.**—2400 turns of 36 to 37 B. & S. enamel tapped at 600 and 1200 turns if desired. I have found that using the 2400 turn primary to 600 turn secondary was very satisfactory, but for oscillators of lower output impedance the lower ratios may be more satisfactory.

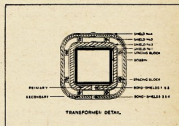
**Secondary.**—600 turns of 30 to 34 B. & S. enamel.

**Shielding.**—Four electrostatic shields of 3 thousand shim brass are fitted as will be described.

**Construction.**—Make a suitable bobbin for the core, and put in place the first shield, lapped over 1" with insulation between the lapped ends. Solder a strip of 1" wide shim to the shield on the opposite side to the lap, at one edge, and bring up and clamp over side wall of bobbin for the time being.

Wind on primary with taps if required. Insulate, and put on second shield with insulated lap as before, the lap being on the same side of the bobbin core. Connect these two shields together with the 1" strip brass, and bring out an insulated lead from the shields.

Wind a layer of insulation—Empire cloth—over the shielded primary assembly. Cut eight matches to the length between bobbin cheeks, and fix in position as spacers with adhesive tape as shown in the sketch. Place the third shield in position as for the first, remembering that insulated tap, solder shim strip as before, wind on secondary and insulate. Put on the fourth shield as for the second, bond to the third and bring out an insulated lead.



Insulate the outside of the whole assembly, and fit the core with lapped joints (no air gap). Fit into a metal can, steel preferred, and provide an earth connection to the can. Connect as shown in the circuit diagram; primary shield, one leg of input and can to earth, secondary shield to be connected to shielding of output lead as far as the "high" unknown terminal and the M potentiometer, and connected to the other lead to range switch and standards. Insulate this shield and do not earth. A transformer built as above is good from 100 cycles up, showing a loss of 2.7 db. at 100 cycles and 0.2 at 12 Kc.

(Continued on Page 6)

\* c/o. Station 6WA, Wagin, Western Aus.



# RC Filter for Speech Amplifier Clipper

BY G. PATERSON,\* VK2AHJ

Here is a circuit with several applications—the one adopted by the writer being as a low pass filter following an amplifier clipper stage in a speech amplifier.

The circuit is known as a bridged T network and gives high attenuation at one frequency. Used in conjunction with a single section RC filter which gives progressive attenuation with increase in frequency, the result is quite sharp cut off and high attenuation above any chosen frequency.

The frequency at which the attenuation is highest is given by the formula:

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

where F is in cycles, R is in ohms, and C is in farads.

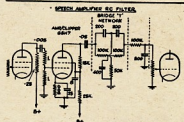
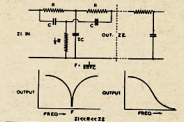
It is important that the input impedance be small compared to R and that R be small compared to the terminal impedance. The accuracy of the components is not critical so that stock parts can be used with complete success.

The writer found that when F is 7 Kc. quite good quality resulted, but, depending on the microphone and speech characteristic, a much lower frequency could be chosen.

This circuit is much cheaper and easier to construct than a low pass LC

filter and gives quite good results with simple parts.

The actual circuit used by the writer is shown. The 6SH7 is a conventional amplifier clipper stage. The value of R was chosen arbitrarily to suit the conditions mentioned previously.



\* 212 Pine Street, Randwick, N.S.W.

## WHAT IS ITS INDUCTANCE?

(Continued from Page 5)

**Mechanical.**—The bridge here is built into a wooden box 14½" x 9½" x 6" deep overall with lid. The bridge compartment is completely lined with metal, as is the underside of the masonite panel. The sketch will be self-explanatory as to layout, but this is quite unimportant at 1,000 cycles.

For accuracy at very low inductances, leads from the terminals should be reasonably short. My bridge in the +100 position has a zero error of 0.8 uH. which can, of course, be deducted from the answer, without much error.

### OPERATION

Connect unknown inductance to terminals, with the earthy end of the coil (if any) to the low terminal. Connect tone source to osc. jack at a level that gives from 0.1 to 1.0 volt across the bridge. Plug headphones into the det. jack. Set the range switch to the weakest signal, and rotate M dial for a broad null. Using the Q dial and the M dial progressively improve the null till there is no signal. There may be some second harmonic coming through, but it is easy to ignore, and balance out the fundamental. The setting of the range switch and M will give the inductance, and Q comes from the Q dial.

When using the +100 position the tone will be very faint, and a quiet room will be needed for a null to be found. But you can use an amplifier if it is

worth while. After a few tries, you can obtain a balance in a few seconds.

By using a visual detector—magic eye—the bridge would be even more useful at higher frequencies, and switching of the arms and standards of the bridge would extend it to read capacitance and resistance also, if you so wished.

**N.B.**—When measuring iron cored inductances without air gap, the inductance is a measure of the voltage across it, and the error may be high. The Q also may be very low. Here you are dealing with initial permeability, which is very variable. So if you are making iron cored inductances where accuracy is required, make them with an air gap. Then your figures will mean something.

## ACCURATE FREQUENCY TRANSMISSIONS FROM VK3WI

The next Accurate Frequency Transmission will take place on Thursday evening, 24th May, 1951, on the 3.5 Mc. band. Details of the operating procedure and times of operation will be found on page 5 of the February, 1951, issue of this magazine.

## Problems With 807 and 813 Tubes

Running a fair sized transmitting station in the tropics is no picnic, and all sorts of peculiar things, some most unexpectedly at times, are encountered. However, one thing which may be tropical, but I doubt it, is the trouble we have been having with parasitics in 807 and 813 tubes. Quite a lot of trouble has been caused by the parasitics which suddenly appear.

One transmitter, which operates a few kilocycles outside the low frequency end of the 14 Mc. band, started me on the hersy hunt, as it used to develop parasitic clix which covered the 14 Mc. band. Quite often, by the way, the key clix were found to be emanating from Ham stations and not the local transmitters. The particular transmitter uses 807 as oscillator, mostly on crystal, and push-pull parallel 813s in the final.

The findings are passed on to Hams who use these tubes, as a matter of interest.

On any frequency at which it may be operating, the oscillator tube will suddenly develop parasitics. No change occurs in meter readings, so you get no indication from that source, that the parasitics are there. One particular night the parasitic decided to pick the frequency on which the N.S.W. Emergency Flood Network was operating and it was no mean signal that was radiated. Nowadays, all we do if a parasitic signal is reported, is change the oscillator (807) and the trouble no longer exists.

The parasitic clix were not so easy to track down. Retuning and checking of the transmitter had no effect. The clix were eventually traced to the 813 p.a. tubes themselves. Now all we do if parasitic clix appear is to change the four 813 tubes and the clix immediately go. Time is not available to test each 813 turn by turn, so the four are pulled out and all is well. One particular period of the hersy hunt, it was found that the clix would only clear up for about 14 days. This was overcome by putting another transmitter of the same type on the 13 Mc. frequency and now we are experiencing longer periods of freedom. Once again, meter readings gave no indication of trouble.

The moral is, if you use these tubes, be prepared for parasitics and parasitic clix to develop without any circuit changes, and take heed if somebody tells you they are there. My mind goes back not so long ago to a QSO with an old pal of mine I used to work frequently, VEGA8. One day I told him he had parasitic clix. He couldn't see it as he took pride in his signals. Anyhow, two days later he called me with a word of thanks, saying he had checked and found an 807 buffer had developed parasitics. He did not "stuck his head in the sand" and say "it can't be me." It is possible for a new tube to show this tendency.

—VK4QL.



# DX NOTES BY K4CQ

Reading "Amateur Radio" for March, I could not help but notice the number of members who try to gather some copy for the magazine each month, who were complaining about the lack of material, so they apparently are in the same boat as I am. Nobody is very keen to help. Once again most of this month's notes are from my own observations.

Was all set for a gloomy picture of the bands this month as far as North Queensland was concerned, but, quite without warning, the higher frequency bands turned it on for Easter. A survey of the bands for the month shows—

3.5 Mc.: No clues and no reports. Static too severe. 7 Mc.: This band has fallen right away up here compared to previous months. Even North Americans are "out" in the evenings, and very little in the mornings, only the odd South African getting through. Very few days produced any good openings, but the odd good one turned up at times. ST2TC was worked, and ZNS hooked K6A6F, but he was on the way out then, and nothing more was heard. The outstanding 7 Mc. for the month was VQ3CF, who comes through every day, and has given many a VK a QSO. Is not using high power.

For those who do not know it, he is using a T1154 aircraft transmitter, complete with its own frequency converter. His station is at 60 ft. inverted L with 200 ft. top. He is also at the foot of a mountain, which may have some effect on his constant signal, but it does not prevent him making his fairly consistently. The contact with ST2TC was very satisfactory from my point of view, as it gave me my 39th one. Southern stations were heard working Europeans at times when not a sign of them here. Prefixes for the month on this band here: FT, LU, ZP, ZP, ZP, ZP, ZP, ZP, ZP, ZC, ON, SM, DL, HB, YU, VSI, VSE, VST, UA, UB, UF, ZS, ZST, YU, ZE, G, GW, FO, EA, EA, FA, FV, RT, RF, IL.

14 Mc.: For the greater part of the month this band was hopeless in the late afternoon,

early evening and from 8 a.m. What transpired between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. I don't know, except for the B.E.R.U. Contest week-end, when it was poor. Fortunately, the band opened the Eastern States, and the DX was good. On one morning CR5AC was worked again, but he was the only DX there. One other opening occurred on the 26th, when the DX was good. The band was full of Europeans. Quite a change. During Easter the band was very good in the late afternoon, and Easter Sunday appeared to be the peak, although I was not there for all the other days. On Easter Friday, ZDAAB was worked at 6730 G.M.T., when he said he had just come from T.M., where he worked ZL6G. Knowing the difficulty ZLs have with Africa, this, I think, is an outstanding effort. On the Sunday, JQ4AC and EAF were worked on Monday Z8SK, and the Tuesday G2CFMV, but the opening had "had it" by the Tuesday. The month's new ones brought my total to 149. A change has occurred to this band over the month, as the Europeans have started to appear again in the late afternoon, in small numbers. The 14th March was a complete blackout.

Listings for the month on 14 Mc. are: CR5AC, VRAAB, 854AX, EABF, EAAAF, EABD, ZP2GSM, ZP2GSM, ZP2GSM, ZP2GSM, FK5AD (Vienna), FJ3AG, ZB1BE, KJ6AL, KHAH, MB9J, HSLA, FQ4AC, ARAB, ELIAH, ZSK, EK4D, VR5CA. Again, Southern stations were working DX that was audible here.

28 Mc.: This band has been very erratic. In the B.E.R.U. Contest, it was impossible to work a ZL yet the next week-end there were plenty there at good strength. I don't know how this band behaved during the Easter week-end, but on Easter Monday round 1030 G.M.T., some strong European signals were heard, and during a QSO with DL4DP, he said Easter Friday had been good on this band. We have not been easy to work, and what signals did come through were very unstable. YSIO and XE1FE were also there. 4EL says he completed a QSO on this band for Easter so the DX was around. On Easter Monday, a KHI and P9 were heard on the band at the same time.

On the 28th, during a QSO with VZ6AW, he said a display of the Northern Aurora was on, and some peculiar effects took place on the bands during the next few hours. It was useless. 28 Mc. had some Europeans which suddenly disappeared; on 14 Mc. the North Americans were coming through for the first time in any number. The following morning round 2000 G.M.T., the band was full of Europeans. This is quite a change to listening to a dead band round the same time.

ZL1MB's score in the B.E.R.U. Contest was 2064 for 244 contacts. Had a crack at the Junior myself and had 150 contacts for 1538 points. Conditions were erratic and it looked as though I would go through the test without a G contact, but suddenly they appeared on 14 Mc. The Sunday at 0700 G.M.T. and nine minutes were made. Believe a few stations were calling me on 3.5 which I never heard in the severe static. ZDAAB 1500 G.M.T. and were worked the last week-end of the Contest.

VK9GQ has worked 98 countries, but had the misfortune to get some of his confirmations burned. Bad luck. He contacted ZL6G, who brought some info from ZL1QW. He contacted the HC8 on 7 Mc. just before they closed down, and sent his ZLs by his ZLs by his ZLs. On 22nd May, ZL1QW received from the ZL Bureau, the cards for the locals, they having been received in Wilmington, So. Africa. I apparently miss out on yet another needed QSL. ZL3CP also bemoans the fact of needed QSLs not arriving, he being in need of ones from TAJAAA and FNAB, who have been received here.

Eric, BERS196, helps me out with some dope on what has been happening in VK3. He bemoans the fact that he has been unable to hear CR5AC. That seems general in VK3 from what I hear. Others seem to be hearing him. We have been unable to dig 'em out. Eric did some listening in the B.E.R.U. Contest, and Cugged 534 stations. Has been hearing the DX on 7 Mc. to the tune of 2000 G.M.T. VSTPM, FASZ, VELBU, FNBW, HZ1PC, ZSTD, G16TK, QGSD, MPKAW, VPCDI, and on 14 Mc. VPSB, VPSB, ZC1V, ZC1V, ZC1V, ZC1V, APZ, VR5GA. He has received a QSL from YN4CB.

Well that about winds the month up. Noted your comments with interest, TRK, in March issue. What about dropping me a note of just what you do hear down there? It would help a good deal.

● The thought for the month. "Don't be a dog in the manger." When you miss out on a rare DX station, don't start a CQ on his frequency. Give the bloke a break who did get him.

## VK3E REPORTS THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITY ON 7 Mc.

Conditions continue to be very patchy and night time signals are mostly weak with very little DX apart from ZK, FK, and a few others. However, YSIO in San Salvador popped up on the 23rd of March at 9.45 p.m. on a frequency of about 7030 Kc. He gave his QTH as Box 329, San Salvador City. He was also heard working VK3NE and VK3DY.

The writer has been chasing W.A.S. on 7 Mc. for the past four years and after a long wait Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire were worked within a week leaving three more States to go, viz, Utah, Wyoming and North Dakota—these States are hard enough to hear.

Morning listening on the 7 Mc. band resulted in a number of QSOs, but even over there the band smells a number of "regulars" in HB9EU, PH8R, SM5WL, DL7AA. New ones worked were 316G, HZ1E (Hazel, 2002 Kc.), FASDA and VSSCF. Others were HJ1J, HJXK, DL3JV (1st VK 7 Mc. QSO), whilst W1BOR, W2KDF and W3ORU were worked the long way around and were audible until 7.30 a.m. S.A. time. No South Americans heard this year, but with the Central Americans breaking through, they could pop up any time.

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## DX C.C. LISTING

PHONE			
Call	No. Ctr.	Call	No. Ctr.
VK3JD	1 155	VK4JP	8 114
VK3EE	10 154	VK3AWW	14 112
VK3EJ	10 155	VK3AW	14 112
VK6KW	4 145	VK2ADT	13 103
VK3BZ	3 141	VK2AHIA	15 102
VK3ES	15 155	VK3AS	15 101
VK4HR	12 129	VK3GG	18 100
VK8DD	6 128	VK3IG	5 100
VK3LN	11 125	VK3JE	7 100

CW			
Call	No. Ctr.	Call	No. Ctr.
VK3NZ	6 183	VK4DA	7 113
VK4EL	9 159	VK7LZ	17 112
VK3FH	13 155	VK3E	33 116
VK2EO	2 152	VK3JE	21 108
VK3CN	1 151	VK4RC	18 107
VK3AS	15 150	VK3G	17 105
VK3QOL	5 141	VK3YD	26 103
VK3VW	4 140	VK3FH	21 103
VK3KB	10 138	VK3J	25 104
VK4HR	6 135	VK3YC	24 103
VK6RU	18 129	VK3AP	14 101
VK4RF	11 125	VK3NC	19 101
VK3E	15 120	VK3CN	26 101
VK5RS	23 119	VK3OA	32 101
VK4DO	20 117	VK3RK	22 100
VK3UM	12 116	VK7LZ	24 100
VK3XX	20 115	VK3AEZ	35 100
VK3XX	30 114		

OPEN			
Call	No. Ctr.	Call	No. Ctr.
VK3BZ	8 108	VK3JA	42 114
VK6RU	8 176	VK2ADT	14 113
VK4HR	7 173	VK4RC	21 110
VK3E	17 171	VK3E	33 116
VK3KK	1 167	VK4WP	40 109
VK6KW	13 165	VK3ZC	25 108
VK3DI	2 160	VK3YL	11 106
VK3E	15 154	VK3J	25 104
VK4EL	10 158	VK3AWN	36 105
VK4KS	24 149	VK3VN	16 104
VK4DO	15 145	VK3UL	26 104
VK3MC	5 139	VK3HZ	17 103
VK3OP	19 137	VK3KB	30 103
VK3E	23 136	VK3T	37 103
VK4FJ	32 135	VK3HO	36 103
VK4EAD	28 133	VK6DX	42 103
VK3EHA	9 128	VK3RK	31 102
VK3LN	11 128	VK3TY	35 102
VK3AHM	20 125	VK3ACX	6 100
VK3NS	16 123	VK3TG	39 100
VK3E	41 117	VK3E	44 100
VK7LZ	32 116	VK3AWW	45 100
VK3FL	26 116		

# FIFTY MEGACYCLES AND ABOVE

Compiled by J. K. RIDGWAY, VK3CR.

## DOINGS ON THE 50 Mc. BAND IN NEW SOUTH WALES

This band has been very quiet with an occasional contact with 2ZL and 2ZU and odd bits of cross-band nattering. Even the Sunday night gang is dwindling with only four or five stations contacting 2WI after the broadcast. Hope the bands!

2ANK is back after a year's absence and is the furthestest south v.h.f. station in the Sydney area. Mark's beam has frozen up, but fortunately points north. He went marine portable during the month but no reports of contacts have come to hand.

2ARH has "given away Ham Radio" again but the betting is he'll be back. 2MQ had the rain in on the modulator and was forced to do a re-build ahead of schedule. Bill likes to watch the pretty lights in the m.v. tubes when he speaks. He has a couple of xtal converts coming along for 6 and 10. 2ANF has acquired a 30 ft. telegraph pole for beam purposes.

The V.I.F. Section put on a show of gear at the March general meeting of the Institute and many fine items of equipment were brought along. A baby 50 Mc. xtal rig—9003, 9003, two 9003s—2ZVY was demonstrated under working conditions. A helical antenna and a cavity resonator resembling a gas meter were other novelties. The dig. was a welcome reminder of the fact that the 829 went so nicely on 3.5 Mc.

On the evening between the north of N.S.W. and VK3 occurred on 30th March. No Interstate signals were heard in the Sydney area. We believe someone won the 50 Mc. DX Contest!

## NEW SOUTH WALES 144 Mc. ACTIVITY

This is the popular band at the moment and new stations are still appearing there. 2ATT and 2AZK are new calls on the band. 2ZJ has a 144 Mc. receiver going at last and is hearing some of the stations reported in these notes during the past year.

2XG has 3 over 3 up 40 ft. in the air with a hefty signal in the city. 2ZF now relays the Sunday night broadcasts from 2WI with horizontal polarisation. 2ZU has reduced his power to 100 watts. 2ZACP at Katombas has a mod. osc. on the band and has worked Sydney. 2KS is using a three stage m.o.p.s. 9C3 portable rig. 2WZ is using a 400 watt 1000 cycle oscillator. 2YR worked through to Newcastle.

## ABSTRACTS FROM OVERSEAS MAGAZINES

CONDUCTED BY L. B. FISHER, VK3AFF

### "SHORT WAVE NEWS," DECEMBER, 1950

Page 252: "A Low Power Phone Tx."—Description of 6-10 watts two stage Rig-6V6G as c.o. and 4L6G for the modulator. Simple compact Tx with portable applications.

Page 255: "Practical Audio Filters." Part 1.—Full details and description of suitable single section low pass filter for use with a 6AR5 or 6AR6 pentode which acts as an untuned buffer amplifier. Full description and suggested layout.

Page 256: "Practical Audio Filters." Part 11.—Further constructional details; winding data, etc., for double section low pass filters.

Page 259: "An AC O.V.-2."—A L.F. design for a 6AR5 tuned circuit. Circuit consists of a grid det. resistance capacity coupled to a 6J5 as a.f. amplifier; this in turn feeding 6V8 output. Plug-in coils. Coverage 30 Mc. to 10.5 Mc. Intended for a.w. 14.

### R.S.G.S. "BULLETIN," JANUARY, 1951

Page 246: "A Switched Wideband Exciter." Part 1.—General description and design. Practical layout of an up-to-the-minute exciter unit for producing a useful r.f. output in all Amateur bands between 3.5 and 28 Mc. Separate inter-stage couplers on 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and 28 Mc. Tubes used: four 6L6 metal tubes and one 6D1. Complete unit with power supply. (3000).

Page 250: "A Compact 7 Mc. V.F.O. Unit."—Modified Clapp circuit using a 6BS7 Clapp and a 6SN7 tuned circuit. Circuit is easily modified to accommodate a variable condenser in parallel with one of the fixed "tapping" capacitances. Low output. Should be used for QRP rig. Midset chassis layout—3 1/2" x 5 1/2".

Halo antennae for mobile and portable work are in favour again and are also being put up around the towns for band-watching.

2YM, 2VW, 2ANF, 2MQ and 2QZ are talking low-frequency transmitters—to keep in touch with the Interstate v.h.f. gang during the winter. 2XK is confined to 10 Mc. and is using a power transformer for the 50 Mc. final went up.

No signals were heard from VK3 or VK5 during the attempt to work Interstate on this band during mid-March in the last hours. 2MQ made himself comfortable with automatic sending and a band-watch tuning device and did not go to sleep.

Openings late at night would possibly go unnoticed here as the v.h.f. gang seem to be early to beds—except the night owls, 2ANF and 2XX who are always ready for a yarn near midnight.

## VICTORIAN V.H.F. GROUP NOTES AND 144 Mc. NEWS

The next meeting is on 16th May, so make a note to attend and hear Mr. Ashton, of the Weather Bureau, deliver what is bound to be an interesting talk on weather charts, temperature inversions and humidity gradients, etc. It is believed that abnormal weather conditions are responsible to a large extent for the more distant contacts made from time to time, notably on 144 Mc. and if it is possible to know just when these conditions exist, it may also be possible to ensure that full advantage is taken of the working days on these bands. Mr. Ashton has also promised to tell us something about Sporadic E, so that a most interesting evening is assured.

The March meeting, attended by 16 members and visitors, was in general discussion of v.h.f. matters with emphasis on field days. Reports on the March field day were given by various members. The meeting and it was seen that a total of 20 stations were active on both 144 Mc. and 50 Mc. However, the news of the field day activities was overshadowed by the break-through to VK7 on the 14th and 15th of Saturday, 17th March. VK7KB and 7AB, both at Burnie, on the north coast, worked several Melbourne stations, the latter being of excellent strengths. SAUP made an auspicious entry to 144 Mc. by working to VK7 on his first QSO. Conditions were not ideal, but the work of VK2 and VK3 and VK5 has been predicted for three or four nights preceding this date, but

Page 253: "Tracing Parasitic Oscillation."—Detailed account of the symptoms noted and tests carried out on a Class C r.f. power amplifier stage using an 800V, 144 Mc. tube.

Page 254: "Telephony Transmitter Performance."—Simple explanation of the recommendations made at the I.A.R.U. Congress, Paris, 1950. Covers Tx modulation faults and method of measuring filter performance, in connection with proposal to limit the a.f. band-width.

### "Q.C." JANUARY, 1951

Page 11: "Powerful Portable Plat."—An eight tube 25-watt a.m. Tx and an 11 tube double-converter superhet Tx and a 1000 cycle power supply. Tx circuit: 6C4 c.o., 6C4 doubler, and pair p.p. 6AQ5 in p.a. final. Mod. pair 6AQ5 driven by a 6AR5 and a 6AR6 in a.m. mod. circuit. Line-up: 6B6H r.f., 6B4T mixer, 6C4 c.o. 6B6J I.F. amp. on 263 Kc., 6AL5 second det. a.v.c. and 6AR6 detector, limiter, 6B6H 1st mixer and 6AR6 output. A 6C4 is used as the b.f.o. tube. Power supply: 12 100 Ma. Selenium rectifiers in a bridge circuit, 250 V. a.c. and 100 V. d.c. Tx and 150 volts for the Rx. All housed in a standard 6" x 7" x 12" metal carrying case. Designed for 10 and 20 metre bands. Quite a gadget.

Page 16: "A New System for Perfect Keying."—A design for an all-electronic differential keyer. Uses vacuum-tube keying wide as the amplifier circuits and the addition of a 6SN7 two-stage d.c. amplifier operating near cut-off conditions and a 6Y6 as the oscillator-keyer. Full descriptions and wiring diagrams. Will appeal to the c.w. gang.

Page 20: "High Efficiency Loading Coil For Mobile Antennae."—Sound data on mobile antennae. Loading coil described suitable for use with "whip" antenna on 75 metres. Of interest for 90 metre mobile work.

Page 30: "Power and Resistance Ratings of Incandescent Light Bulbs."—Characteristics of the more popular size lamp bulbs determined for all values of power dissipation within their ratings. Useful information for that "dummy" load.

no reports of contacts have come to hand. The fact that these bands have been predicted created considerable discussion, and, as the good conditions to VK7 tended to confirm these predictions, the hope that similar future predictions would be met was widely held.

Our two visitors, TPF and 2LY, need no introduction for both have made names for themselves by their activities on v.h.f. bands. As they are both likely to remain in VK3 we shall get to know them even better and are looking forward to hearing them on the bands in the near future. From VK3 we are also gaining another well known v.h.f. Ham, to wit VK5BS, ex-VK3CL. Sld is taking up his old call again and will make yet another station in northern Victoria active on both 50 and 144 Mc. Other stations in this area are 3UT, 3APF, 3AT, 3ALE and 3HZ. All are active on 50 Mc., and some on 144 Mc. but contacts outside the district are scarce. They are also active on the d.c. bands, 3.5 and 7 Mc., and would be pleased to get any calls from others interested in v.h.f. activities.

Some new calls on 144 Mc. within recent weeks: 3AUP, 3KPF, 3RZ, 3AUX, 3ZW, but there is a dearth of news here about activities on 50 Mc., 288 Mc. and 576 Mc. though I am told that about six stations may be heard on 576 Mc. at various times.

## 576 Mc. BAND—NEW SOUTH WALES

At the March meeting of the V.H.F. Section details of the April field day contest were discussed and about 14 stations are expected to be out on 15th April. Bonus points are to be given for 576 Mc. contacts but all bands will be in use. The building of the building of RL18 rigs and the day should be a good one. At this meeting too, election of officers of the section for the year took place. I was elected President, 2YM and 2ANF Vice-Presidents, associate Sec. Cronin Secretary, and 2ANF Publicity Officer. This means that this is the last edition of the 202 notes. I hope the v.h.f. gang will rally round and pass on the dope to John for his monthly notes. I must add that the 202 has supplied most of the doings on 144 Mc. during this past year.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM SOUTH AUS.

The trip to Mt. Barker with 144 Mc. gear by SGF, 5QR, 5JD, etc., was not a complete success, but that no QSO outside the State took place, but otherwise the trip was enjoyable to all who went. 5BC was worked at Renmark and sundry other contacts. All were amazed at the accuracy of SGF as a rifle shot. A knife was used to anchor a line to the tree. The knife was so dismantling time came, the knife refused to come out by tugging the rope. I believe this is true. Mark 5BC, hit one shot, but it was not the one. It. You can prove it by looking at 5JD's knife.

Most activity has swung to 288 Mc. where the following calls have been heard: 5Z2, 5MK, 5JW, 5MX, 5RO, 5RR, 5KE, 5CT, 5BT, 5RV, 5TH and 5GF. Equipment is mostly rubboxes and mod. osc. 5GL has a xtal converter working and 5QR has promised to supply a xtal control signal. 5BC is active on this activity night, little is heard on 50 and 144 Mc.

5BC is coming through on 50 Mc. in the city with good strength these past few weeks. The Darwin beacon is audible and might suggest that 5BC, now, is not so much a "rubbox" as active and a possible contact with the south. Nil heard from you Ray?

## 50 Mc. W.A.S.

Call	Certificate Number	Additional
VKARY	9	2
VK2VW	9	2
VK3DW	3	1
VK3JW	4	1
VK3GP	5	1
VK3RR	6	1
VK3HT	10	1
VK3AZ	10	1
VK3XA	11	1
VK3LC	11	1
VK3ABC	8	8

## CORRECTION

Your attention is drawn to a correction in the article "A Simple Modulation Monitor," page 5, of the April issue. The fourth line in the paragraph under the meter scale drawing should read: "usually indicate asymmetrical modulation," i.e., non-symmetrical.

# IONOSPHERIC PREDICTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR BANDS

MAY, 1951

The accompanying charts have been prepared by the Ionospheric Prediction Service of the Commonwealth Observatory. The first set of the series was published in the November, 1948, issue of this magazine, together with an article explaining the nature of the forecasts and how to use them. Nine of the charts, prefixed by the letter "C" for Canberra, refer to forecasts for the South-Eastern Australian States. The remainder, prefixed by the letter "P" for Perth, are for Western Australia.

The Canberra charts refer to the following world zones:—

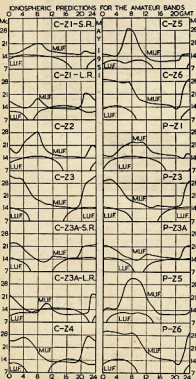
Zone	Region	Terminal
1.	Western Europe	London
2.	Mediterranean	Cairo
3a.	N.-West America	San Francisco
3b.	N.-East America	New York
4.	Central America	Barbados
5.	South Africa	Capetown
6.	Far East	Manila

The forecasts have actually been prepared for point-to-point circuits between Canberra and the overseas terminals mentioned in the above table. It is, however, to be expected that the charts will provide an approximate indication of ionospheric conditions for all Amateur contacts from South Eastern Australia to the various world zones.

The Perth charts are similar to those based on Canberra. No forecasts are given from Perth to Zones 22 and 23 for the current month, as chart P-22 would be essentially similar to chart P-21, while chart P-24 might be unreliable due to aural activity in high northern latitudes.

## USE OF CHARTS

All that is necessary in using the charts is to select a time (G.M.T.) during which a specified Amateur band frequency is below the maximum usable frequency (m.u.f.) of the F region of the ionosphere but above the lowest useful frequency (l.u.f.) for the desired contact. In two cases, Zones 1 and 3a, it is necessary to consult both the short-route (S.R.) chart and the following long-route (L.R.) chart.

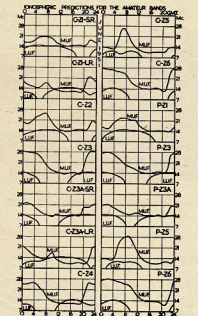


## QUIZ

The Prediction Service welcomes comments on the accuracy of its predictions. In particular, answers to the following questions on the Canberra-San Francisco circuit would be useful:

1. Were good conditions experienced on 7 Mc. for the period 0600 to 1500 hours G.M.T.?
2. Was the 14 Mc. band workable between 1200 and 1800 hours G.M.T.?
3. Was the 28 Mc. band workable for several hours around midnight G.M.T.?

Answers to the Quiz should be sent to the W.I.A. and should, if possible, refer to consistent results obtained on the majority of days in the month.



## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO AMATEUR CALL SIGNS

February and March, 1951

### ADDITIONS

New South Wales

- 20GL—J. A. Ellis, 106 Laurel Ave., Lismore.
- 2WOL—A. A. Perkins, 21 Stratford St., Cammeray.
- 2YG—L. J. McGarrigle, Princes Highway, Engadine.
- 2ABT—E. Ash, Bogan St., Nyngan.
- 2AHK—A. E. Clark, 280A Great North Rd., Abbotsford.
- 2AJY—W. H. Robble, 11 Cove St., Birchgrove.
- 2ANE—Eastern Command Signal Squadron Amateur Club, Middle Head, N.S.W.
- 2AOT—C. W. Brackman, 15 Rickard Ave., Bondi.
- 2AOV—J. Bell, Bell's Road, Dundas.
- 2APC—E. W. Nowell, 100 Crinan St., Hurstville.
- 2ASV—H. J. May, 38 Anglo St., Chatswood.
- 2AYH—J. A. Howie, 21 Gould St., North Bondi.

### Victoria

- 3BL—W. T. Lucas, 1102 Howitt St., Wendouree.
- 3CI—S. Bryant, P.O. Box 49, Merbein.
- 3FX—J. K. McCarthy, Serpells Rd., Templestowe.
- 3ABV—P. D. Frith, 10 Kinsale Cres., Box Hill North.
- 3ACJ—V. P. O'Brien, 16 Tanner Ave., Nth. Keew.
- 3AGP—G. N. Chapman, 147 Helen St., Morwell.
- 3AJB—J. N. Marr, 8 Golden Ave., Chelsea.
- 3AM—L. L. Arbuckle, Gov. Aerodrome, Mildura.
- 3ARV—F. Ward, R.A.A.F. Station, Leveeton.
- 3ASE—L. A. C. Anderson, R.A.A.F. Station, East Sale, Victoria.

### Queensland

- 4BE—A. F. W. Taylor, 8 Lilac Court, Wickham St., Townsville.
- 4DL—J. A. Atkinson, Cr. Meade & Western Sts., Wandall, Rockhampton.

- 4DR—L. G. England, 71 Digger St., Cairns.
- 4KE—R. L. Shilton, Henry St., Cloncurry.

### South Australia

- 5DJ—K. V. O'Rourke, 130 Goodwood Road, Adelaide.
- 5EK—J. S. R. Price, 11 Mile Transmuting Station, R.A.F. Darn.
- 5SA—R. de P. L. Mitchell, Nightlight, Darwin.
- 5WY—J. F. Westley, 22 Glengunga Ave., Glenunga.

### Western Australia

- 6RE—R. F. Carville, Kingmill St., Port Hedland.

### Tasmania

- 7GM—A. G. Kirmase, Flat 5, 10 Frederick St., Launceston.
- 7SA—C. H. A. Armstrong, South Arm, Tas.

### ALTERATION

#### New South Wales

- 2BT—Imperial Theatre, Broad St., Eugowra.
- 2CB—41 Hall Road, Hornsby.
- 2DN—72 Holden St., Ashfield, N.S.W.
- 2IX—40 Crags St., Bankstown.
- 2IX—18 Gordon St., Eastwood.
- 2KK—c/o. Ivory House, Hume Highway, Liverpool.
- 2NN—3 John St., Cardiff, N.S.W.
- 2PJ—1 Forfar St., Stockton.
- 2YX—Concord Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W.
- 2ZN—Mr. J. Brand, 32 Young St., Grenfell (Call Sign allotted in lieu of VIG2AD).
- 2AAH—Wood St., Strathfield, Sydney.
- 2ABR—20 Codrington St., Fairfield.
- 2ADA—4 Nullaburra Rd., Carrighbah.
- 2ABR—29 Macaulay St., Gunnedah.
- 2AFD—c/o. H. G. Palmer, Crown St., Wollongong.
- 2AGO—31 Glenview St., Greenwich.
- 2AGR—28 Kepple Road, Ryde, N.S.W.
- 2AJB—McDougal St., Ryrie, N.S.W.
- 2AMO—Wrights Road, Kellyville, N.S.W.
- 2AFA—"Aramel," Barrenjoey Rd., Palm Beach.
- 2APB—256 Bromide St., Broken Hill.

### Victoria

- 3DC—31 Walker St., Northcote.
- 3DM—Jl Valentine Cr., Armadale, S.E.3.
- 3HD—63 Woods Ave., Mordialloc.
- 3KS—165 Byron St., Box Hill South.
- 3ML—Moonee St., Ascot Vale.
- 3OK—32 Teak St., South Caulfield.
- 3QR—88 Alexandra St., East St. Kilda.
- 3QV—9 James Ave., Highett.
- 3RD—20 Holland Rd., Blackburn, Vic.
- 3WB—119 Hawthorn Road, Caulfield.
- 3WZ—Holland Road, Blackburn.
- 3XG—16 Byron St., Box Hill South.
- 3ZZ—"The Gums," Governors Road, Mordialloc.
- 3ZY—81 Stoughton Road, Glen Iris.
- 3ZZ—24 Rutland Rd., Box Hill.
- 3AAK—5 Arthur Ave., Brighton Beach.
- 3ABG—75 Maribymong Rd., Ascot Vale.
- 3ACR—Ringwood Road, Boronia.
- 3ADH—13 Anderson Rd., Hawthorn East.
- 3ADQ—Grovedale.
- 3AEE—Lot 94, Acacia St., Glenroy.
- 3AF—49 Albion St., Mentone.
- 3AKP—15 Rose St., Horeham.
- 3ALZ—Burl Bui.
- 3AOB—Cranbourne, Vic.
- 3ASI—457 Upper Heidelberg Rd., Heidelberg.
- 3ASR—Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Amateur and Civilian c/o. Signals Depot, Albert Road, South Melbourne.

### Queensland

- 4AD—c/o. Radio Station 4QN Cleveland, North Queensland.
- 4AG—85 Oldgate Drive, New Farm, N.I.
- 4CJ—Radio Station 4RK, Graemeer.
- 4HR—Somers Road, St. Albans.
- 4KR—71 Malcolmson St., North Mackay.
- 4RD—10 Glen Park St., Mackay North.
- 4TV—101 Alford Ave., Boonah.
- 4XD—97 Wagner St., Oonoonba, Townsville.

### South Australia

- 5AK—3 Gertrude St., Lockleys, S.A.
- 5FW—41 Coorara Ave., South Payneham.
- 5FX—11 Jordan St., Brayville.
- 5BK—27 Chapel St., Magill.
- 5IP—Dean St., Angaston, S.A.
- 5LO—R.A.A.F. Station, Mallala.
- 5LR—656 Brighton Road, Brighton.
- 5MR—16 Deacon Ave., Hazelwood Park.
- 5PS—101 Victoria Ave., Rose Park, S.A.

### Western Australia

- 6FL—34 Wickham St., East Perth, W.A.
- 6FW—16 Anley Rd., Bassendean.
- 6KE—14 Gladys Rd., Moosman Park.
- 6FX—c/o. Public Works Department, Albany.
- 6XI—c/o. Broadcasting Station 6TZ, Waterloo.

### Tasmania

- 7RM—Suncrest Ave., Lenah Valley.
- 7SK—534 Mt. Nelson Rd., Mt. Nelson, Hobart.
- 7WL—126 Strickland Ave., Hobart.



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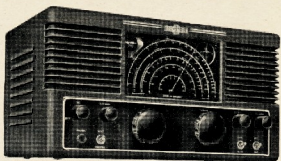
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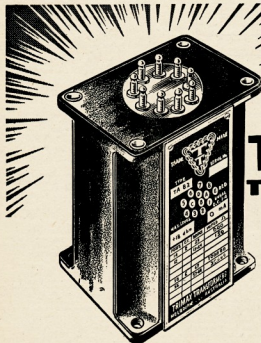


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# FEDERAL, QSL, and DIVISIONAL NOTES

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## NEW SOUTH WALES

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Secretary: David H. Duff (VK2IO), Box 1734 G.P.O., Sydney.  
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Divisional Sub-Editor: A. C. Pearce, VK3AB, 131A Balmuir Rd., Leichhardt, N.S.W.  
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## VICTORIA

President: G. S. C. Semmens, VK3BGS.  
Secretary: C. Dyer (VK3DV), 19 Collington Ave., Brighton (XA 6326).  
Administrative Secretary: Mrs. S. May, Law Court Chambers, 19 Queen St., Melbourne.  
Meeting Night: First Wednesday of each month at the Radio School, Melb. Technical College.  
Zone Correspondents: Western: C. Waring, VK3YJ, 12 Stone St., Stawell; South Western: K. O'Rourke, VK3AKR, Killgrew, Westmore; North Eastern: T. K. Tennant, c/o Victory Theatre, 101 Lemon Ave., Mildura; Eastern: H. O. Kellas, VK3AHK, Timbarra; North Western: C. Case, VK3ACE, Cumming Ave., Birchip.

## FEDERAL

### FEDERAL CONVENTION

The 1951 Annual Federal Convention came to a successful conclusion over the Easter holidays, everyone having enjoyed themselves and feeling happy that it was possible to attend to all the agenda and general business items with sufficient time to spare on the Monday morning to end the convention with a talk in place between the delegates on matters of mutual interest.

The delegates to the Convention were as follows:

VK2: John Moyle (2JU) with his observer, Vaughan Wilson (2VW). John was a tower of strength in debate as usual, his logic gained by experience, and sound reasoning, adding greatly to the ease with which some "sticky" resolutions were passed. His observer, Vaughan, assisted him in no mean fashion, as we feel that Vaughan went away with a changed mind about Federal administration. We learned later that Vaughan suffered an attack of appendicitis and literally flew (per aircraft) back home where he felt safer in the care of his XYL. He has now recovered and hopes to have staved off the surgeon's knife. We all wish him well.

VK3: Col Gibson (3FO) with his observer, Dick Dyer (3DV). Dick took over the appointment of the VK2 delegate by proxy when Col became ill and could not attend the Convention on the Sunday. However, Col was fortunately not incapacitated for long and is now back on the scene of activities.

VK4: John Thorley (4RT). This was John's first time to Melbourne, both as delegate and sightseer, and we know that John returned to Brisbane a happier man than he was when he arrived in the big strange city of Melbourne. Everyone liked this tall, quietly spoken man from the far north and it is hoped we shall be seeing him again next year.

VK5: Gordon Brown (5XU) with his observer, John Bulling (5BX). Gordon was his usual amiable self and "rocked" the Convention by his surprising knowledge of balance sheet! His team-mate, John, did a good job as observer, returning no doubt with a clear understanding of what takes place at a Federal Convention.

VK6: George Moss (6GM). This old stalwart represented the VK6 Division as usual with great vigor, but in his quiet way was not backward in returning no doubt with a clear all about it there was a chance of the motion

## WI BROADCASTS

All Amateurs are urged to keep these frequencies clear during, and for a period of 15 minutes after, the official Broadcasts.

VK3WI: Sundays, 1100 hours EST, 7195 Kc. and 2000 hours EST 50 and 144 Mc. No frequency checks available from VK3WI. Intra-State working frequency, 7175 Kc.

VK3WI: Sundays, 1130 hours EST, simultaneously on 3598 and 7195 Kc. and re-broadcast on 80 and 144 Mc. bands. Intra-State working frequency 7195 Kc. Individual frequency checks of Amateur Stations given when VK3WI is on the air.

VK4WI: Sundays, 0900 hours EST, simultaneously on 3750 Kc., 7195 Kc., 14343 Kc., 32.4 Mc. and 144.138 Mc. Frequency checks are given two nights weekly, and the times are announced during Sunday broadcasts. 7055 Kc. channel is used from 1000 to 1030 hours each Sunday as VK4 query service to VK4WI.

VK5WI: Sundays, 1900 hours SAST, on 7195 Kc. Frequency checks are given by VK4DW by arrangements only on the 7 and 14 Mc. bands.

VK6WI: Sundays, 0930 hours WAST, on 7195 Kc. No frequency checks available.

VK7WI: Sundays, at 1000 hours EST, on 7195 Kc. No frequency checks are available.

laping for want of a second. George had a few extra days up his sleeve at his own expense and was seen around town quite a lot.

VK1: Bob O'May (7OM). This was Bob's first year as delegate to a Convention on behalf of VK1 and he appeared to be quite at home. Perhaps his experience as Divisional Secretary has given him that blasé exterior!

F.I.: The Federal team consisted of four old timers, the VK2 Divisional Secretary (3AG), George Manning (3XJ), and Perc Evans (3OZ). In addition to these four experienced Convention stalwarts, Max Hull (3ZB), the Secretary, was attending his first Convention in an official capacity, and Gordon Weynton (4XU), appointee elect to Federal Executive, sat in on proceedings and gave a helping hand to the passing of the Uniform Divisional Constitution.

One of the highlights of the Convention was the passing of the Uniform Divisional Constitution. This represents a great step forward for the Institute, and though it yet has to be ratified, high hopes are held for its adoption by all States. This is the culmination of five years' arduous work for which due thanks go to our old friend, 2JU, for a job well done.

As an aftermath of the Convention, the VK2 Division is really going to be busy this year with the responsibility of running contests on behalf of Federal Executive, and the organisation preparation for the 22nd Annual Federal Convention to be held in Sydney next year, apart from their own domestic administration. We wish them success and pledge them our co-operation and support.

During the Convention proceedings refreshments were supplied by 3DY and the Victorian Divisional President, Bert Semmens (2BS), members being greatly appreciative of this hospitality, particularly on the Sunday when Melbourne was elected to turn on a little summer heat for the Interstates.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Federal Hotel where an excellent cuisine was enjoyed by all. J. J. Martin (3J), Inspector (Wireless) with two of his officers, Len Pearson and Frank Punn, were present, together with the Federal Traffic Manager (3C), the Federal DX C.C. Manager (3BZ), the Federal QSL Manager (3RJ), our Magazine Editor (3HX), the VK3 Division's President (3GS), in addition to the delegates.

Bill Gronow, whose ability as an orator is closely contested by Perc Evans, made mention during the dinner to the visitor who met the Federal QSL Manager, Ray Jones, had concluded

## QUEENSLAND

President: J. H. Farrell, VK4WJ.  
Secretary: J. F. Pickles, VK4PF, Box 633J, G.P.O., Brisbane.  
Meeting Night: Third Friday in each month at the L.R.E. Rooms, Wickham St., Valley.  
Divisional Sub-Editor: Clive J. Cooke, VK4CC, Kuran Street, Chermside, Brisbane.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

President: E. A. Barber, VK5MD.  
Secretary: M. Bowen, VK5XU, Box 1234K, G.P.O., Adelaide.  
Meeting Night: Second Tuesday of each month at 17 Wymouth St., Adelaide.  
Divisional Sub-Editor: W. W. Parsons, VK5PS, 10 Victoria Avenue, Rose Park.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

President: J. Campbell-Watson, VK2GW.  
Secretary: H. B. Lang, Box NI002, G.P.O., Perth, W.A.  
Meeting Place: Padbury House, Cr. St. George's Ter. and King St., Perth.  
Meeting Night: Third Tuesday of each month, Divisional Sub-Editor: Alan Brown, VK2AS, 75 Weston St., Carlisle, Western Australia.

## TASMANIA

President: J. Brown, VK7BJ.  
Secretary: R. D. O'May, VK7OM, Box 371B, G.P.O., Hobart.  
Meeting Night: First Wednesday of each month at the Photographic Society's Rooms, 163 Devonport.  
Divisional Sub-Editor: S. Excell, VK7SJ, 77 Mole St., Hobart, Tasmania.  
North Zone Correspondent: C. A. Cullinan, VK7KW, 12 Montrose Place, Launceston.

20 years of service in that office. We know that all members will join us in expressing to Ray our hearty thanks for the keenness and ability with which he has carried out a heavy task, and our sincere congratulations for his devotion to this service to members over such a long term.

The Remembrance Day Trophy was presented to the Tasmanian delegate by Mr. Martin who congratulated the Victorian delegate on his success last year and expressed his thoughts most deeply for those of our ranks who paid the supreme sacrifice in two world wars, adding his hope that there would always be a keen interest in this contest in particular.

The Tasmanian delegate, Bob O'May, thanked Mr. Martin and expressed his hope that a greater participation would be taken this year and every future year.

In conclusion we would like to express our thanks to everyone who assisted in making the 21st Annual Federal convention the success it was. We would like to convey to all members the fact that, this year, we shall again be devoting our time and energy to Amateur Radio in general and this the Wireless Institute of Australia, in particular.

And by the way, the account from the official shorthand writer of the 1/8 for every 7 words, was surprisingly considerate and caused a great sigh of relief!

Secretary, on behalf of Federal Executive.

## PERMITS TO RECORD AND REPLAY

Permits have been granted to the following Amateur Wireless Station Licensees to record and replay transmissions from other Amateur Stations for the period ending 31st December 1951:  
VK2AAQ—Mr. W. Turnbull, Cremorne.  
VK2ARR—Mr. G. Conolly, Roseville.  
VK3VM—E. Marks, Malvern.  
VK3DH—F. I. Morgan, Hawthorn.  
VK3BU—Mr. W. A. Brownhill, Geelong.  
VK3M—Mr. H. Fuller, Warrnambool.  
VK3TA—Mr. B. V. Harding, Horsham.  
VK3KE—Mr. T. K. Keenes, Bendigo.  
VK3W—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Warrnambool.  
VK4NF—Mr. N. A. Berkman, Camp Hill, Brisbane.

VK5G—Mr. G. Tilbrook, Colonel Light Gardens.  
VK5KC—Mr. K. J. Cahill, Hillside, Adelaide.  
VK5LK—Mr. F. Holsten, Unley Park.  
VK5NG—Mr. G. W. McLean, Croydon Park.

VK5JY—Mr. T. N. Combe, Crystal Brook.  
VK5KW—Mr. R. W. S. Hugo, Subiaco.  
VK5JL—Mr. J. W. Johnson, Warrnambool.  
VK7AJ—Mr. A. W. Johnson, South Hobart.

## FEDERAL QSL BUREAU

RAY JONES (VK3RJ), MANAGER

Topical QTHs: KCSWC, Bob, Cavad 3054, P.O. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.; GAGC, Roberto, Box 24, Tongo Maria, Peru; VTAC, Doug Taylor, Box 54, Kuwait, Persian Gulf; ZMBAK, N. N. Wadding, Box 177, Apia, W. Samoa; GFA, Lee, Taiwan Formosa, requests stations to await his card before replying and then to use the address given for direct QSL. The same applies to KJ6AL, Ben, but for the reason the QTH published in the callbook is incomplete.

VKGGB, Arch Barrie, care O.T.C., Raboul, T.N.G., states that his cards have not yet arrived from the printers, but will definitely QSL.

QTH of ex-VK3A was supplied by VK3AGN as VK3RG, Ron Garrett, care Burns Philip Ltd., Raboul, T.N.G. VKGGB also supplied it and added that Ron, in addition to being ex-VK3A, is also ex-ZL1OH and ZL1GS.

VK3YL writes to correct an error in these notes in the March issue relative to Henri FBRJ being despondent regarding the number of cards owed him by VK Hams. The par should have read FBRJ. For the benefit of the VK stations with uneasy consciences his full QTH is FBRJ, Henri Grossin, 16 Rue de la Paix, La Redoute, Algeria.

On a scarce card sent to VK3YP, ZMBAK gives a little dope on his layout. He is at Apia for three but 2½ years of his term has expired. Knitter used is a commercial job feeding a Marconi grounded ant. Is temporarily off air awaiting replacement of a blown choke which blew up under the strain of heavy traffic during a recent air fatality there. States will QRX for any VK calls.

The S.S. is having a blitz on non-members by not handling their cards. The S.S.A. recently sent a questionnaire to most societies asking for info on the attitude adopted with cards for non-members. They also state that the alphabetical allotments to Swedish Amateurs are as follows: With SM prefix, AA to ZZ, AAA to AZZ, BA to BZZ, and with SL prefix, AA to ZZ. They point out that any CA or EA is definitely unlicensed. In pursuance of their policy of not handling non-members' cards they inadvertently returned some with an incorrect rubber stamp endorsement, which read "Sorry OM. This station not registered in SM. Unlicensed or maybe mistaken from log?" etc. This in some cases indicate that the station to whom the card was addressed was unlicensed. What they intended to convey was

that the addressee station was not a member of the S.S.A. They apologise and in future will endorse cards for non-members with the legend "Not a member of S.S.A."

Additional stop press QTHs from old friend Eric BERS195—JINU, Box 92, Trieste (requests all QSLs direct); FK3AJ, Box 105, Noumes, New Caledonia, (newly licensed); VOXCP, P.O. Moshi, Tanganyika; LB4UB is LAUB aboard ship, QSL via N.R.R.L. or R.S.G.B.; DIADAA is in Dresden, Soviet Zone, QSL via D.A.R.C. Apropos VK1VU and par in these notes in March issue, Eric writes "VK1VU told me just a year ago that his log had been left behind and would be brought back this year." As the Labuan has just returned from Heard Island, maybe VK1VU now has his log and is busy on the job? If so this will make cheerful reading for some hundreds of DX stations. Can brother-in-law, VK3MM, lift the "iron curtain"? Jack Elliott, ZL3CC, mentioned in these notes in the April issue, is due to arrive in Melbourne on 18th April. Jack will spend some time in VK6 prior to his return to ZL on 22nd May. He will endeavour to meet as many of the gang as time and circumstances permit.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### EAST, SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN SUBURBS

2AIG's massive rig—an 807 final running at a maximum of 40 watts and the whole caboodle fitted into an old Army dixie tin lid! Little encouragement comes, locally for our a.s.a.c. exponents, such as 2AC and 2AC. However, the cult is surely spreading, for 6BC now holds regular conflag with them on 20. Owing to an impasse in the way of no correspondent for the time being for the Southern Sydney Suburbs, this scribe will include that area in these notes, and can only say that in order to make a job of things, it is up to the gang there to supply some items of news, "scandal," or gen of any kind.

The N.S.W. Division v.h.f. section took charge of the lecture portion of the Division's general meeting on 16th March and produced natty creations for the v.h.f. experimenters—were receivers and transmitters of all kinds, taking in 50, 144 and 385 Mc. and a working demonstration of cross-city working was given on 50 Mc. This enthusiasm of the v.h.f. section boys is infectious, and I feel that after that meeting, there will be an increase in recruits for v.h.f. in and around Sydney.

A prominent worker on v.h.f.s. in the South is 2ABH who, however, may be heard on 40 phone. 2FJ has been heard from the microphone at 2AYE. Lacking none of his interest, Jack has been silent for some time owing to the necessity for other things taking priority.

Credit is due to Vaughan Wilson, 2YV, of Maroubra, who has for some time done the weekly Divisional broadcasts each Sunday. It takes a great deal of spawdwork to collate and put over the rapidly growing news interest of the Division, week by week, in addition to earning one's daily bread. Credit is due also to those country and local Amateurs who get busy for an hour or two on Sunday mornings and help by sending in stop press news.

There is quite a crowd to be heard at times on 80 and the ZLs are coming in very well. 2ASE had a long yarn on the band with ZL2ABE and VK4PT from 02.30 (yes, no error) until 04.00. Ern explains it away by saying that Bert couldn't sleep so wanted a gratter—he is a sick man and a cot case for many years. 2AIG paid a recent visit to 2ASE and was mightily intrigued at the "Rogue's Gallery," comprised of groups of photos of 60 or so Amateurs on the wall, replete with XYLs, etc. The week-end before Easter saw a kind of miniature hamfest at 2ASE's shack. 3IK and his wife spent the Saturday and Sunday there, dropping in on their return from honeymoon at Katoomba. 3WQ called in also for a couple of hours, and on the Sunday afternoon, 2AGA and his family called to meet the newly weds.

2TN is busily getting his 144 Mc. rig into action, but pops on to 40 now and then. 2NO seems to be a victim of blackouts just when keeping skeds. 2HO has also run into a spot of b.c.i. bother when using 40 phone. Next time you hear him on the band, he is likely to be using a new n.b.f.m. exciter outfit as the lesser of two evils.

### NORTH COAST AND TABLELANDS

Zone Officer 2XO is on holidays enjoying a well earned rest after all his work for the Convention; will be coming a round to the coast and back to Sydney, visiting 2JC, 2ACU, 2WH on the way.

### HUNTER BRANCH

The March meeting of the Hunter Branch was honoured by a visit from the State President, Jim Corbin, the object of which was to give the Branch members the opportunity of discussing motions to be submitted by N.S.W. Division at the Federal Convention.

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practice in receiver tuning on 3.5 Mc. There is no doubt that the average b.c.l. blames the Ham first, and checks up afterwards. JHI, has been accused of c.w. interference on the local b.e. station, but as Allan has not used the key for six months it makes it a little hard.

JDP has acquired a beautiful rotary beam for 144, true it was meant for a ship and weighs a ton, but a little thing like that will not stop him, he has also taken over 3AKP's 80 ft. jump of tree, so Deep Lead sky-line should be changing considerably in the future. 3ARM has been heard a number of times of late on 144 with a good signal, Bob is still using the modified FS8. 3XU is off again on his many travels and is not heard very much, however Gordon certainly makes his presence felt when he does switch on. 3AAR is now back at work since his long break and is going along quietly.

#### EASTERN ZONE

We have decided to have a portable field day on Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 9th May. Full details will have been given per 3W1 before you read this, so be in it.

3VG installed in his new house. 3GO is renovating his establishment—Ham Radio is out for a while. 3AFG and 3AEP among the missing. 3GZ on holidays at the Lakes. 3VL and 3H1K portable at Easter. 3IG, ex-3CL, now at Marbelin using old call 3CL. 3LV is a regular on the Sunday hook-up—3H1K too. 3DI another holiday maker. I don't know how they do it!

3PR has a couple of dents in his jalopy—he is now allergic to motor cycles. The bikes are alright, Ron, it's the galahs who ride 'em! 3WE playing snow men now, better oil up the relay for the winter. Bill! 3AEP is at school, learning to be an officer. Don't forget Bud, that we knew you when. 3AARP talking it easy. 3SS still the champion—earbasher, I mean. 3AHK feeling the 20 metre DX urge—anybody got an HRO to give away?

#### GEORGE LANGE ABOVE CLUB

On 16th March the above club organised for its members a field day in which a transmitter operated by 3AKE, 3SV and 3WT under the club's call, 3ATL, was hidden 20 miles away. So well was it hidden that 3AKE and 3SV went for a walk and were lost for 4 hours. Members failed to locate it in the specified time and the time period was extended. Two parties arrived in the vicinity of the TX and decided to combine; they were John McConnell, 3SW and Peter Perkins.

After the hunt, a picnic dinner was enjoyed and the boys set off to hide again. This time it was located by most parties. The first of these being Dick Sugaway, 3AKK.

The next meeting was attended by a large gathering of members who heard a lecture on "Modulation" by Peter Perkins. Another field night was arranged for the following meeting and this time the limit was five miles from the C.P.O. The honors went to 3AKE and Peter Perkins who located the TX in 28 minutes.

#### FAR NORTH WESTERN ZONE

We must apologise for the lack of notes from this zone over the past few months. However, we will endeavour to forward notes regularly in the future. Since our last notes the main activity has been carried out by 3TI who has been keeping things going on 40. 3AUG has been rather inactive over the harvest season, but is now on 20 metres and manages to work a few Ws, JAs, etc.; Noel has a fine steel tower erected and is busy working out a beam to mount on top. The Ouyen gang haven't been heard in Mildura for a few weeks but I gather that 3FC has been rather busy with bowls. 3AFC comes through with a good sig from his TAID. Jim Power, who recently received his ticket, hopes to have a signal on the band in the very near future.

Old timer Arch Newberry, from Red Cliffs, has applied for his call and will be mainly interested in v.h.f. activities. Ex-3CL has taken up residence in the district and seems to have stirred up interest in 2 metres. All the gang are now talking about this band and we have hopes of getting some gear operating on this band. 3SN who operated portable from here for a month or so last year is still with us but very inactive. 3MP is very busy chasing material for housing and has not been heard for months. We propose to have a get-together of the gang in the very near future. From what I hear we should have a good muster. 3GZ returned from Melbourne with a few stray bits and pieces for 2 metre gear and has hopes of getting something working on that band.

— . . . —

#### QUEENSLAND

As most of you are aware, the Queensland Division recently held its 19th Annual Dinner. Realising that quite a number of country members were unable to get along, it is thought that

rather than personal notes, we should this month present a copy of the then President's address.

Unfortunately no notes have been received from any of the country zone managers so it would appear that your Sub-Editor will have to make other arrangements re the gathering of country news, or perhaps I should not have accepted re-election if I am not prepared to take news over the air as at least one of the zone managers wanted and apparently expects me to do as I have not had one set of notes from him since I have been doing the job. I am hereby asking for several reliable news hounds to offer their services. I hope 4CG is not ill because, to date, he has been the only zone manager worthy of the name.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Getting back to the Dinner, the President, John Puckler, proposed the toast to the King and continued: "Gentlemen, I am happy to be in the position of welcoming guests, Mr. Conry, the Superintendent of Wireless; Mr. Paul Andrews, the Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Gippis, of the C.S.I.R.O.; and Mr. Pierce, of the Institute of Radio Engineers, as well as our visitors and you, my fellow members, to this our 19th Annual Dinner."

This, I believe, the occasion on which the President is called upon to exonerate himself and his fellow Councillors for their actions, or lack thereof, during the preceding 12 months. However, at this time I am pleased to be able to report that progress has been quite extensive particularly from a financial point of view and it is, I believe, the first occasion in the history of the Division that we have a healthy bank balance. The precise amount will be shown in the Treasurer's report, but I can assure you that as soon as our good friend Russ Roberts can arrange to have a portion of King George Square fenced off, we will be in the position to at least pour in a solid foundation for a permanent H.Q. of our very own.

"Mr. Roberts has already offered us a piece of land ideally suited as far as the erection of a shack and antenna system is concerned, but unfortunately so far out of the city area that we would be faced with the added expense of a meeting place more accessible to all, so Council, hoping it would not be accused of looking a gift horse in the mouth, reluctantly decided against accepting his very kind offer. However, we are hopeful of something eventuating."

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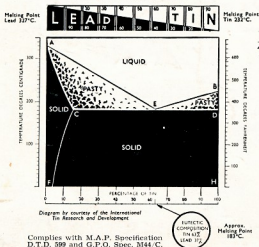
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